



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

instant the British steamship *Min*, with a full cargo of coffee, no passengers, and one new member of the crew.

No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection or issuance of bills of health from this consulate-general.

MORTALITY REPORTS.

Para, Brazil.—Month of December, 1906. Total deaths, 252. Yellow fever, 12; bubonic plague, 7; variola, 1. Estimated population, 177,000.

This same report for the month of December gives the total mortality for the year 1906. Total deaths, 3,593. Variola, 34. The number of deaths from yellow fever and plague are not stated. In regard to plague, a separate table says that during the year 12 cases of plague were removed to the pest hospital, and there were made for this disease 2,797 disinfections and 131 vaccinations with antiplague serum, and that there were 9 deaths in houses from this cause. In regard to yellow fever there are no statistics given.

Pernambuco, Brazil.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1907. Total deaths, 307. Variola, 64 deaths; bubonic plague, 3. Estimated population, 210,000.

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.—Month of January, 1907. Total deaths, 1,520. Variola, 7. Estimated population, 1,088,658.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Week ended March 10, 1907. Total deaths, 301. Yellow fever, 1 new case reported, with 1 death—the same case; plague, 6 new cases reported, with 2 deaths; variola, no new cases reported, but 1 death. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 5 cases of variola, 6 cases of plague, and 15 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 6 and 13: Week ended March 2, 1907. Two supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships; 2 vessels, 233 crew and 42 steerage passengers, inspected; manifests viséed for 143 packages of freight and 4 pieces of steerage baggage disinfected with formalin; 1 emigrant for San Francisco per steamship *Coptic* examined and passed.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows among foreigners 1 new case of smallpox, and among natives 1 death from smallpox.

Week ended March 9, 1907. One original and 2 supplemental bills of health issued to 3 steamships; 3 vessels, 333 crew and 51 steerage passengers inspected; 1 case of illness investigated; manifests viséed for 6,117 pieces of freight; the personal effects of 90 Asiatic crew disinfected by steam and the effects of 1 steerage passenger by formalin; the forecandle of 1 vessel washed down and 90 Asiatics bathed and vaccinated. Vaccination certificates were also issued to 3 Europeans.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows among natives 6 deaths from smallpox.

No quarantinable disease has been reported from outports, and no emigrants were examined during the week.